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STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

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West Virginia Department of Employment Security
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PREFACE

This report is designed to provide comprehensive information relating to projected estimates of manpower statistics based upon previous labor market conditions and current indicators. Updated occupational, industrial, and labor force data (including outlook and actions being taken to resolve manpower problems) are presented. In this report, emphasis is on statistical tables, with only brief narratives summarizing the highlights of the economic activity. Information is presented to assist the reader in identifying those groups for whom services should be provided, the types of programs and services that would best serve these groups, and the number and types of workers required to meet employers' needs. This publication is intended for release to public officials, manpower and community planners, and any individuals who may be concerned about the economy and social welfare of West Virginia.

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I. HIGHLIGHTS AND CONCLUSIONS

In Calendar Year 1982, the average annual unemployment rate in West Virginia was the highest in 20 years.

In Fiscal Year 1984, the expected economic recovery will only be strong enough to bring the annual unemployment rate down to 9 percent.

Males will continue to bear proportionately the largest share of unemployment. Older workers will continue to show a trend toward a greater share of unemployment.

II. DESCRIPTION OF STATE

A. Definition of Area

West Virginia is the only state contained entirely within the Appalachian Region. Its economy has been profoundly affected by geography. The interaction between the West Virginian and his land is a common thread throughout the history of the state.

The rugged terrain and the bountiful deposits of coal, oil, salt, limestone, and clay shaped the nature of the state's economic development. If one views the mountains and not the mineral supply, West Virginia would closely resemble one of the rural New England states such as Vermont or New Hampshire. But there are profound economic differences. The fact that the terrain made it more profitable to take the fuels to the factories, rather than the reverse, determined the economic development of West Virginia.

Economies based upon the extraction of minerals are generally slower to evolve into "mature" economies than are more broadly based ones. A sense of impermanence of the source of the communities' wealth retarded investment. Also, because most owners of the state's economic resources were based in eastern cities, West Virginia had an extremely large number of absentee landlords. As a consequence of these and several other factors, economic growth was retarded both in the public and private sectors.

B. Economic Developments and Projected Industry Outlooks

The economic conditions in West Virginia during Fiscal Year 1982 and the first quarter of Fiscal Year 1983 can only be described as abysmal. Both the state and the nation are mired in an economic malaise which originated at the beginning of the decade and only now may possibly be starting to change from a depression to a recession. Statewide, average non-agricultural wage and salary employment shows a loss of more than 50,000 jobs between Fiscal Year 1980 and the first quarter of Fiscal Year 1983. Manufacturing, construction, and mining accounted for a majority of these losses. A pattern of reduction in the primary industries' employment is always a characteristic of recessions. The disturbing possibility which hovers over this re-

cession is that the basic industries, which have historically been the main engines of wealth production in West Virginia, will not regain all of those jobs lost in this period. If such a view has any currency at all, then any sustained recovery in the state is problematic.

It may well be that the American economy has reached a condition in which it has lost its self-regulating capabilities. The increasing maldistribution of income, exacerbated by long-standing monetary, fiscal and defense policies, seems to have disrupted the patterns of the national business cycles. The historical curve of growth, decline, and recovery has become contracted to the point where recessions seem to occur with such consecutive rapidity that the recovery phase is almost imperceptible. Because of the shift of income to wealthier segments of the population, it may be that the country lacks the broad based consumer power to fuel sustained growth. The existence of wealth in a capitalistic economy has been justified by the public good created by the investment function of the small percentage of the population possessing greater economic power. However, with some primary American industries operating at less than 50 percent of production capacity, this low demand for investment capital has caused resources to flow into economic abstractions such as corporate mergers, money market funds, foreign currency speculation, loans to unstable foreign economies, and precious metals.

The underlying central assumption of the projections is that there will be a recovery of an anemic and short-lived nature beginning in the third quarter of Fiscal Year 1983. As has been reflected in the national leading indicators during the past few months, the deferment of consumer demand has created a condition of rising industrial production, housing starts, and auto sales. However, the relative impoverishment of the middle class has reached such proportions that the recovery will lack the power to make any meaningful reduction in unemployment. Given the current structural framework of the American economy, recovery has become an aberration.

Manufacturing is projected to be at the same level in Fiscal Year 1984 as it was in Calendar Year 1982. Continuing losses in durable goods should be offset by moderate growth in non-durables. It may be some time before manufacturing rises above 100,000 employees again.

Durable goods manufacturing is projected to lose a few hundred jobs from the Calendar Year 1982 levels. All the losses should come from primary metals, stone, clay, and glass, and transportation equipment. Other industries in the durables should show slight to moderate growth. Lumber and furniture should show an increase of around 300 jobs in response to an upturn in construction activity. Stone, clay, and glass will continue to slump. Formerly one of the state's premier industries, the glass sector has been ravaged not only by the recession, but also by foreign competition, obsolete equipment, and high natural gas prices. These factors have decimated the flat glass industry in the state. Containers and hand-blown specialty glass

dominate the industry in the state. The expected moderate increase in PCE (personal consumption expenditure) should keep employment in glass from declining as precipitously as it has the last few years. The primary metals industries suffered through another dismal year. The industry lost approximately 5,500 jobs during Calendar Year 1982 with employment standing at 14,200 during January 1983. Efforts toward an employee purchase of Weirton Division of National Steel dominated the developments in the industry during the year. It now seems that a transfer of ownership will be undertaken at this mill in the near future, thereby (hopefully) preserving the 7,000 jobs remaining at the plant. The projected moderate recovery should provide primary metals some relief from the seemingly inexorable process of deterioration occurring over the past few years. While the estimated employment of 15,500 for the industry represents a decline from the Calendar Year 1982 annual average, it represents a recovery from the employment levels of early Calendar Year 1983. Market diversity and production flexibility should provide employment growth for fabricated metal products in Fiscal Year 1984. Increased housing construction will benefit the largest employers in this category. Non-electrical machinery showed strength in early Calendar Year 1982, but during the remainder of the year the industry was subjected to extensive employment losses. Deterioration was particularly seen in those machine industries producing mining equipment. Over the next several years, the machinery industries are expected to be one of the few manufacturing industries experiencing vigorous growth; however, Fiscal Year 1984 will bring only small gains. Electrical machinery showed the same employment history during Calendar 1982 as did non-electrical with strength in the early months followed by a downturn throughout the remainder of the year. The primary source of the declines was also the same, with those firms producing and rebuilding electrical motors for the mining industry suffering economic travail. Small gains are expected for Fiscal Year 1984, as increased activity in home construction and auto sales create more demand for lighting fixtures and auto headlamps. Also, a projected upturn in coal mining activity, although slight, will provide some relief for electrical motor production and rebuilding. Transportation equipment lost 700 jobs during Calendar Year 1982 which represented a drop of 25.9 percent. The overwhelming bulk of these losses occurred in Huntington where 500 jobs were lost during the year. Most other firms showed reasonable stability during the year and should continue to do so during Fiscal Year 1984.

The non-durable manufacturing industries did not experience the severe deterioration of employment that afflicted the durables in Calendar Year 1982. Percentage losses in the non-durables total were 2.6 percent as compared with a 11.5 percent drop in the durable totals. The state's food products industries are, except for the Eastern Panhandle fruit processors, small and very stable in their employment patterns. Fruit processing production and employment in the panhandle are subject to the vicissitudes of growing conditions, market forces, and a complex labor situation which contribute to a volatile employment history. Consequently, the projected additional employment of 100 in food products may actually vary $\pm$ 200 from that

figure. The most significant recent event in the state's apparel manufacturers was the announced closing of Huntington Industries. This was quite an unpleasant surprise since that company had indicated that they planned a major expansion of employment at the plant. Another disappointing development in apparels was the decision of Corbin Industries to locate a new facility in Boyd County, Kentucky, rather than in Cabell County. These negative developments will hold down the projected employment increase in apparel to 100. Normally, in a recovery phase the apparel industry experiences a strong upsurge in response to higher consumer income levels. However, the state's apparel industry will not be in a position to take advantage of the mild recovery of Fiscal Year 1984. The moderate rise projected in consumer spending will provide the printing and publishing industries with greater advertising revenues. This should produce an employment increase of 100 in Fiscal Year 1984. Because its products are so diverse, the chemical industry is sensitive to the overall performance of the economy. Increased activity, particularly in automobile production and construction, should help chemicals add 300 jobs during Fiscal Year 1984. Little growth is expected in rubber, plastics, and other non-durable goods.

In Fiscal Year 1984, non-manufacturing should register a 2 percent growth in employment. While this compares unfavorably with the average annual growth of 3.5 percent during the 1970-80 period, it is an improvement over the 1.3 percent decline between Calendar Year 1981 and Calendar Year 1982.

The state's coal mining sector started out Calendar Year 1982 very strong with production levels at a ten-year high for the first nine months of the period. Employment was holding steady at levels attained following the labor-management dispute of the spring of 1981. The employment situation began worsening in May, and, by the end of Calendar Year 1982, employment had moved downward by nearly 17,000 over the year. Production levels remained fairly strong throughout the period when employment was falling. This contradictory situation arose as the demand for coal fell because the aggregate level of the economy deteriorated. Larger coal companies were somewhat protected from the worsening market situation by long-term contracts. These mines were also much more likely to use the long-wall mining system which requires a large capital investment and are much less labor intensive. Smaller mines using more labor intensive methods were more vulnerable to the recessionary conditions and, consequently, a situation evolved where employment dropped at a much faster rate than production. Coal mining is expected to show a few hundred more jobs in Fiscal Year 1984 than the Calendar Year 1982 annual average as the recovery causes electrical power needs to rise and American steel mills to achieve a higher capacity utilization than the present 40 percent.

Continuing declines in oil prices subdued the revitalization of the state's oil and gas extraction industry in Calendar Year 1982. This pricing situation is not expected to persist, and activity in this industry will subsequently pick up with a corresponding rise of several hundred employees in Fiscal Year 1984.

Construction came out of Calendar Year 1982 wounded and bleeding from the twin assaults of recession and high interest rates. Fiscal Year 1984 should bring some relief to this suffering industry as a modest recovery, somewhat lower mortgage rates, and a very real need for new housing construction combine to bring about an annual average of 30,000 during the Fiscal Year.

Transportation and public utilities are generally characterized by their employment stability; however, Calendar Year 1982 was such a difficult year economically that this sector lost over 400 jobs. Most of these losses occurred in railroad transportation which is dependent upon the state's coal industry and manufacturing sector. Also, deregulation in the communications sector added to the overall employment decline in transportation and public utilities. It is expected that TPU will increase employment, most of which will be in rail transportation, by 500 in Fiscal Year 1984.

The state's trade sector, after ten years of nearly uninterrupted growth, suffered a drop of almost 4,000 in Calendar Year 1982. Losses were distributed among all sectors of the industry, with auto dealers and service stations bearing somewhat more of the burden of decline. Diminished consumer income, which is always characteristic of recession, was responsible for these losses. Trade industries are expected to benefit from the recovery to the extent of a jump in employment of 1,300.

Finance, insurance, and real estate lost 100 jobs over the calendar year. The effects of high interest rates upon building activity and residential housing sales were responsible for lower employment in banks and real estate firms. Relatively cheaper money should help FIRE add 300 jobs in Fiscal Year 1984.

The 1,500 rise in service employment during Calendar Year 1982 can be almost entirely attributed to health services. The state's medical sector has shown amazing strength, more than doubling its size since 1970. Several factors are responsible for this: the larger number of older West Virginians who are high-demand users; the growing number of workers with medical plan benefits; the Medicare program; and greater public awareness of health maintenance. Health services will provide most of the 1,400 projected new jobs in total services. No dramatic changes are foreseen in the other service industries. Auto repair services will continue to profit from the trend of retaining older cars in reaction to the "sticker shock" of new automobiles. Business services will continue to grow in response to the growing complexities of the commercial world. Educational services face an uncertain future as their natural demographic base, the 18-24 age group, will decline. Increasing tourism in the state will benefit some of the services, most notably hotels and amusement services, and will provide employment growth for several years.

Government employment fell by 4,000 during Calendar Year 1982. State government, by far, was the primary victim, with losses totaling 4,300. Severe tax revenue shortages and continuing federal program cutbacks impacted state functions. Hardest hit were welfare programs, highway maintenance and construction, and higher education. Federal agencies showed a small decline of 400. Local government registered employment gains of over 1,000 during the election year of 1982. It is notable that local government employment peaked in November. Fiscal Year 1984 should see some improvement in employment as the mild recovery boosts tax receipts and makes possible some restoration of services at the state level.

C. Population and Labor Force Characteristics and Trends

It is estimated that the state has lost one percent of its 1980 Census population. Much of this decline can be attributed to the economic travail which has persisted since the start of the decade. This is indicated by the falling of the labor force by 20,000 in the Calendar Year 1980 - Calendar Year 1982 period. The most significant losses were for males, white and non-white, in the 45-64 age group. Labor force participation rates for this group declined by 15.3 percent in the period since 1970. Closings and layoffs in the primary industries of mining, manufacturing, transportation, and construction, were responsible. This group constituted a very significant portion of employment in the primary industries.

During the same period labor force participation rates for females rose 28.2 percent. This has occurred in conjunction with the growth in those industries, such as trade, services, and government, which provide more employment opportunities for females.

III. TRENDS IN UNEMPLOYMENT

The Calendar Year 1982 annual average unemployment rate of 10.3 percent was the highest recorded in the state since 1963. Seasonal patterns were usual in that the highest levels of unemployment were seen in the second half of the year. Rates above 13 percent persisted during the first three months of Calendar Year 1983.

A. Projected Unemployment for Fiscal Year 1984

Average annual unemployment for Fiscal Year 1984 is projected to be 66,900 or 9 percent of the labor force. As noted previously in the economic development and outlook section of this report, the anticipated economic recovery is not expected to reduce unemployment substantially. Males will continue to have higher unemployment rates than females because of the industrial pattern of unemployment.

B. Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

Total insured unemployment in Calendar Year 1982 averaged more than 41,000 compared with 35,000 in Calendar Year 1981. In terms of industrial attachment, manufacturing and mining showed the largest increases. The decrease in construction unemployment is misleading because this industry has experienced such a sustained period of recession that many workers have exhausted their UI benefits and therefore are not counted among the insured unemployed.

Measurements of insured unemployment based upon age and sex of the affected worker show that males and those over 45 years of age are affected most. Extensive layoffs in basic manufacturing industries played a significant part in this pattern. The work force in those industries is composed of predominantly male workers over 45 with seniority.

Table 1

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS BY AGE,
SEX, AND RACIAL STATUS
1980 CENSUS AND FISCAL YEAR 1984 (PROJECTED)

AGE	TOTAL*		FISCAL YEAR 1984			
	Calendar Year 1980	Fiscal Year 1984	White		Non-white	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
TOTAL	1,949,644	1,929,850	899,090	952,810	36,270	41,680
0-4	145,473	144,120	70,630	66,260	3,650	3,580
5-9	152,473	151,260	75,570	68,800	3,510	3,380
10-14	157,732	155,890	78,620	70,510	3,530	3,230
15-19	174,189	172,480	86,090	78,520	3,920	3,950
20-24	172,735	170,940	80,900	81,610	4,130	4,300
25-29	160,851	159,360	72,500	79,060	3,830	3,970
30-34	144,717	143,160	63,190	75,420	1,920	2,630
35-39	110,042	108,820	53,000	52,720	1,410	1,610
40-44	97,584	96,470	46,150	47,580	1,170	1,570
45-49	93,809	92,950	42,570	47,260	1,090	2,030
50-54	104,771	103,800	48,120	52,360	1,260	2,060
55-59	104,812	104,190	48,440	52,400	1,420	1,930
60-64	92,663	91,640	40,880	48,080	1,250	1,430
65-69	83,954	82,350	35,380	43,390	1,510	2,070
70-74	63,722	62,480	26,130	33,700	1,130	1,520
75+	90,118	89,940	30,920	55,140	1,540	2,340

* 1980 Total is Census, Fiscal Year 1984 is estimate of civilian population.

Table 2

COMPOSITION OF THE WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE
1970 - FISCAL YEAR 1984 (PROJECTED)

Age and Race	TOTAL (000) LABOR FORCE 1970	TOTAL (000) LABOR FORCE FY 1984	TOTAL PARTICIPATION RATE 1970	TOTAL PARTICIPATION RATE FY 1984	MALE (000) LABOR FORCE 1970	MALE (000) LABOR FORCE FY 1984	MALE PARTICIPATION RATE 1970	MALE PARTICIPATION RATE FY 1984	FEMALE (000) LABOR FORCE 1970	FEMALE (000) LABOR FORCE FY 1984	FEMALE PARTICIPATION RATE 1970	FEMALE PARTICIPATION RATE FY 1984
Total	579.3	740.0	47.0	51.2	388.4	452.4	66.8	66.4	190.9	287.6	29.4	37.7
16-17	10.6	13.2	14.8	19.1	7.5	8.6	20.5	23.9	3.1	4.6	8.8	13.9
18-19	25.5	28.3	36.5	41.0	14.9	16.2	46.1	45.0	10.6	12.1	32.1	36.7
20-24	70.1	96.8	56.4	56.8	42.4	58.9	73.4	69.3	27.7	37.9	41.3	44.1
25-34	114.1	220.3	60.8	72.8	82.8	138.6	91.3	98.0	31.3	81.7	32.3	50.7
35-44	121.4	163.2	62.3	79.5	82.4	97.2	90.3	95.7	39.0	66.0	37.7	63.6
45-64	214.7	196.5	54.8	50.0	144.0	120.7	77.0	65.2	70.7	75.8	34.5	36.5
65 and Over	22.9	21.9	11.8	9.2	14.4	12.2	16.8	12.8	8.5	9.5	7.8	6.7
White Total	560.8	715.8	47.4	51.5	377.7	438.8	67.4	59.3	183.0	277.0	29.4	37.6
16-17	10.3	12.8	15.1	19.5	7.2	8.3	20.9	24.1	3.0	4.5	8.9	14.3
18-19	24.7	27.4	39.5	41.6	14.4	15.7	46.7	45.6	10.3	11.7	32.6	37.3
20-24	68.2	93.4	56.6	57.5	41.4	56.9	74.2	70.3	26.8	36.5	41.3	32.8
25-34	111.2	212.4	60.9	73.2	81.2	133.5	91.6	98.4	30.0	78.9	32.0	51.1
35-44	118.0	158.4	62.5	79.4	80.5	94.7	90.5	95.5	37.4	63.7	37.4	63.5
45-64	206.8	190.5	54.9	50.1	139.3	117.9	77.3	65.5	67.5	72.6	34.3	36.3
65 and Over	21.6	20.9	11.7	9.3	13.7	11.8	16.8	12.8	8.0	9.1	7.7	6.9
Non-White Total	18.5	24.2	39.3	44.0	10.7	13.6	51.2	55.6	7.8	10.6	30.6	34.6
16-17	.3	.4	8.1	14.8	.2	.3	13.7	19.1	.1	.1	5.6	6.3
18-19	.8	.9	28.6	33.3	.5	.5	32.7	31.9	.3	.4	21.4	25.3
20-24	1.9	3.4	50.0	40.5	1.0	2.0	60.3	48.8	.9	1.4	40.9	32.6
25-34	2.9	7.9	55.8	64.0	1.7	5.1	78.9	87.9	1.3	2.8	41.9	42.4
35-44	3.4	4.8	57.6	82.8	1.9	2.5	82.8	96.9	1.6	2.3	44.4	71.9
45-64	7.9	6.0	52.3	48.0	4.7	2.8	68.6	56.0	3.2	3.1	38.1	42.9
65 and Over	1.3	.8	12.9	7.9	.7	.4	15.2	9.5	.5	.4	9.3	6.8

Table 3

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
POPULATION BY RACE, BY COUNTY
CENSUS: 1970 AND 1980

State/County	POPULATION White 1970	Percent of Total 1970 Population	White 1980	Percent of Total 1980 Population	Non-White 1970	Percent of Total 1970 Population	Non-White 1980	Percent of Total 1980 Population
West Virginia	1,673,481	95.9	1,874,751	96.2	70,756	4.1	74,893	3.8
Barbour	13,846	98.7	16,416	98.7	184	1.3	223	1.3
Berkeley	34,933	96.1	44,764	95.7	1,423	3.9	2,011	4.3
Boone	24,801	98.7	30,064	98.7	317	1.3	383	1.3
Braxton	12,565	99.2	13,795	99.3	101	.8	99	.7
Brooke	30,139	99.0	30,792	99.0	304	1.0	325	1.0
Cabell	102,245	95.6	101,627	95.1	4,673	4.4	5,208	4.9
Calhoun	7,038	99.9	8,187	99.2	8	.1	63	.8
Clay	9,322	99.9	11,246	99.8	8	.1	19	.2
Doddridge	6,373	99.7	7,406	99.6	16	.3	27	.4
Fayette	43,987	89.2	53,276	92.1	5,345	10.8	4,587	7.9
Gilmer	7,759	99.7	8,256	99.1	23	.3	78	.9
Grant	8,461	98.3	10,059	98.5	146	1.7	151	1.5
Greenbrier	30,417	94.8	35,992	95.6	1,673	5.2	1,673	4.4
Hampshire	11,602	99.1	14,714	99.0	108	.9	153	1.0
Hancock	38,363	96.5	39,183	96.9	1,386	3.5	1,235	3.1
Hardy	8,625	97.4	9,816	97.9	230	2.6	214	2.1
Harrison	71,855	98.4	76,384	98.3	1,173	1.6	1,326	1.7
Jackson	20,886	99.9	25,711	99.7	17	.1	83	.3
Jefferson	18,510	87.0	27,389	90.4	2,770	13.0	2,913	9.6
Kanawha	215,908	94.1	215,953	93.3	13,607	5.9	15,461	6.7
Lewis	17,720	99.3	18,672	99.3	127	.7	141	.7
Lincoln	18,896	99.9	23,632	99.8	16	.1	43	.2
Logan	43,396	93.8	48,290	95.3	2,873	6.2	2,389	4.7
McDowell	41,504	81.9	42,401	85.0	9,162	18.1	7,498	15.0
Marion	58,953	96.1	63,186	96.0	2,403	3.9	2,603	4.0
Marshall	37,306	99.2	41,198	99.0	292	.8	410	1.0
Mason	23,997	98.7	26,799	99.1	309	1.3	246	.9
Mercer	57,815	91.5	68,483	92.6	5,391	8.5	5,459	7.4
Mineral	22,404	96.9	26,334	96.7	705	3.1	900	3.3
Mingo	31,386	95.7	36,162	96.9	1,394	4.3	1,174	3.1
Monongalia	62,277	97.7	72,270	96.3	1,437	2.3	2,754	3.7
Monroe	10,737	95.3	12,611	98.0	535	4.7	262	2.0
Morgan	8,425	98.6	10,583	98.8	122	1.4	128	1.2
Nicholas	22,513	99.8	28,051	99.7	39	.2	75	.3
Ohio	61,282	96.6	58,876	95.9	2,157	3.4	2,513	4.1
Pendleton	6,879	97.8	7,713	97.5	152	2.2	197	2.5
Pleasants	7,234	99.5	8,207	99.6	40	.5	29	.4
Pocahontas	8,729	98.4	9,814	98.9	141	1.6	105	1.1
Preston	25,342	99.6	30,322	99.5	113	.4	138	.5
Putnam	27,597	99.9	38,012	99.6	28	.1	169	.4
Raleigh	62,963	89.8	79,408	91.5	7,117	10.2	7,413	8.5
Randolph	24,357	99.0	28,385	98.8	239	1.0	349	1.2
Ritchie	10,128	99.8	11,422	99.8	17	.2	20	.2
Roane	14,028	99.4	15,806	99.1	83	.6	146	.9
Summers	12,635	95.6	14,634	92.2	578	4.4	1,241	7.8
Taylor	13,714	98.8	16,411	99.0	164	1.2	173	1.0
Tucker	7,424	99.7	8,648	99.7	23	.3	27	.3
Tyler	9,913	99.8	11,297	99.8	16	.2	23	.2
Upshur	18,985	99.4	23,245	99.2	107	.6	182	.8
Wayne	37,512	99.8	45,902	99.7	69	.2	119	.3
Webster	9,800	99.9	12,228	99.9	9	.1	17	.1
Wetzel	20,296	99.9	21,800	99.7	18	.1	74	.3
Wirt	4,148	99.9	4,905	99.7	6	.1	17	.3
Wood	85,970	99.0	92,510	98.8	848	1.0	1,138	1.2
Wyoming	29,581	98.3	35,504	98.6	514	1.7	489	1.4

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census 1980

Table 4

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME, BY COUNTY, 1980-1981

County	INCOME 1981	INCOME 1980	1981 Rank
West Virginia	$ 8,369	$ 7,709	NA
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas' Counties	8,897	8,143	NA
Non-Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas' Counties	7,083	6,541	NA
Barbour	7,081	6,619	31
Berkeley	8,186	7,573	14
Boone	7,916	7,483	18
Braxton	6,148	5,407	44
Brooke	8,990	8,358	6
Cabell	9,627	8,940	4
Calhoun	5,976	5,498	49
Clay	5,573	5,055	52
Doddridge	5,513	5,281	53
Fayette	7,486	6,680	26
Gilmer	6,576	5,695	42
Grant	6,835	6,430	38
Greenbrier	7,027	6,541	32
Hampshire	5,943	5,627	50
Hancock	11,276	10,122	1
Hardy	6,144	5,923	45
Harrison	8,687	7,983	8
Jackson	8,664	8,068	9
Jefferson	7,758	7,229	20
Kanawha	10,749	9,933	2
Lewis	7,488	6,717	25
Lincoln	5,766	5,297	51
Logan	7,829	7,515	19
McDowell	7,592	7,254	24
Marion	8,853	8,111	7
Marshall	8,084	7,253	16
Mason	6,945	6,863	33
Mercer	8,294	7,618	13
Mineral	6,771	6,311	39
Mingo	7,607	6,940	23
Monongalia	8,139	7,462	15
Monroe	6,136	5,743	46
Morgan	6,740	6,046	40
Nicholas	7,727	7,172	21
Ohio	10,390	9,348	3
Pendleton	5,360	5,049	54
Pleasants	8,326	7,704	12
Pocahontas	6,306	5,691	43
Preston	7,219	6,483	29
Putnam	8,399	7,627	11
Raleigh	8,574	7,839	10
Randolph	7,396	6,747	28
Ritchie	6,853	6,018	36
Roane	6,939	5,958	34
Summers	6,101	5,619	47
Taylor	6,735	6,012	41
Tucker	5,985	5,668	48
Tyler	7,700	7,028	22
Upshur	7,427	6,888	27
Wayne	7,085	6,541	30
Webster	5,180	4,956	55
Wetzel	8,051	7,847	17
Wirt	6,875	6,423	35
Wood	9,623	8,717	5
Wyoming	6,850	6,479	37

NOTE: NA denotes not applicable.

SOURCE: Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table 5

NON-AGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT, BY INDUSTRY
(In Thousands)
Annual Averages 1980-1982 and Projected Fiscal Year 1984

Industry	Annual Averages (000) 1980	1981	1982	1981-1982 Changes Number	Percent	Projected Fiscal Year 1984
Non-Agricultural Wage and Salary, Total	645.9	628.5	608.6	-19.9	- 3.2	619.4
Manufacturing	117.2	111.5	98.9	-12.6	-11.3	98.9
Durable Goods	69.0	65.4	54.1	-11.3	-17.3	53.5
Lumber and Furniture	6.7	6.3	5.3	- 1.0	-15.9	5.6
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	14.8	13.8	11.4	- 2.4	-17.4	11.0
Primary Metal Industries	23.1	22.0	16.5	- 5.5	-25.0	15.5
Fabricated Metal Prod.	7.9	8.2	6.8	- 1.4	-17.1	7.5
Machinery, except Electrical	7.5	6.9	6.8	- .1	- 1.4	7.0
Electrical Machinery	4.2	4.0	3.6	- .4	-10.0	3.8
Transportation Equip.	3.4	2.7	2.0	- .7	-25.9	1.5
Other Durable Goods	1.5	1.6	1.6	0	0	1.6
Non-Durable Goods	48.2	46.0	44.8	- 1.2	- 2.6	45.4
Food and Kindred Prod.	6.0	5.5	5.4	- .1	- 1.8	5.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	4.6	4.4	4.4	0	0	4.5
Printing and Publishing	4.5	4.4	4.4	0	0	4.5
Chemicals and Allied Products	24.2	23.4	23.1	- .3	- 1.3	23.4
Rubber and Misc. Plastic Products	2.9	2.5	2.3	- .2	- 8.0	2.3
Other Non-Durable Goods	6.0	5.9	5.2	- .7	-11.9	5.3
Non-Manufacturing	528.6	517.0	509.8	- 7.2	- 1.4	520.5
Mining	65.7	59.0	62.9	3.9	6.6	63.7
Bituminous Mining	59.7	52.1	55.9	3.8	7.3	56.6
Construction	35.8	30.3	25.8	- 4.5	-14.9	30.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	43.1	41.9	41.5	- .4	- 1.0	42.0
Transportation	20.9	19.5	19.1	- .4	- 2.1	19.4
Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services	12.7	12.9	13.1	.2	1.6	13.3
Trade, Wholesale and Retail	129.4	131.9	128.1	- 3.8	- 2.9	129.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	22.0	22.1	22.0	- .1	- .5	22.3
Services	99.5	101.7	103.2	1.5	1.5	104.6
Government	133.1	130.2	126.2	- 4.0	- 3.1	127.9

Data based on March 1982 benchmark.
Figures may not add due to rounding.
SOURCE: Current Employment Statistics.

Table 6

WEST VIRGINIA
NON-AGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY INDUSTRY (000)
CALENDAR YEAR 1982

INDUSTRY	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
TOTAL 1/	611.8	607.6	611.9	612.8	616.4	614.2	611.9	613.2	605.3	602.0	600.5	595.7	608.6
Manufacturing	102.9	102.5	102.5	100.6	100.6	100.5	97.6	97.0	97.7	96.3	95.2	93.1	98.9
Durable Goods	58.1	58.0	57.6	56.4	55.5	54.6	52.4	52.3	52.6	51.3	50.4	49.6	54.1
Lumber and Furniture	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3
Stone, Clay, and Glass	11.5	11.9	12.0	11.8	11.7	11.5	11.0	11.0	11.4	11.1	11.1	11.3	11.4
Glass Products	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.8	6.8
Pottery and Related Products	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0
Primary Metals Industries	18.3	18.1	18.0	17.6	17.3	17.2	16.0	16.1	15.5	15.4	14.8	14.2	16.5
Fabricated Metals Products	7.7	7.4	7.1	7.1	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.9	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.8
Machinery, except Electrical	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.8
Electric and Electronic Equipment	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.6
Transportation Equipment	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.0
Other Durable Goods 2/	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Non-Durable Goods	44.8	44.5	44.9	44.2	45.1	45.8	45.1	44.7	45.1	45.0	44.7	43.5	44.8
Food and Kindred Products	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.6	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.4
Printing and Publishing	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	23.2	23.1	23.2	23.3	23.2	23.6	23.4	22.9	22.8	22.7	22.8	22.6	23.1
Rubber and Misc. Plastic Products	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3
Other Non-Durable Goods 3/	5.5	5.4	5.5	4.8	5.5	5.5	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.1	4.3	5.2
Non-Manufacturing	508.9	505.1	509.4	512.3	515.8	513.8	514.3	516.3	507.6	505.8	505.3	502.6	509.8
Mining	69.7	69.3	69.6	68.9	66.7	65.3	64.0	61.0	57.9	55.2	54.6	52.9	62.9
Bituminous Coal	62.8	62.4	62.5	62.0	59.7	58.2	56.9	53.9	50.9	48.2	47.5	45.9	55.9
Contract Construction	20.6	20.2	21.8	24.4	25.8	25.5	26.1	30.5	29.8	29.7	28.7	27.0	25.8
Transportation and Public Utilities	42.2	41.6	41.9	41.8	42.2	42.3	41.8	41.7	41.4	40.7	40.5	40.1	41.5
Transportation	19.7	19.3	19.5	19.4	19.7	19.6	19.1	19.1	18.9	18.5	18.3	18.1	19.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	12.9	12.9	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.1	13.1
Trade	127.4	124.9	125.6	126.6	128.3	128.2	129.0	129.3	129.1	128.5	129.3	130.5	128.1
Wholesale	31.7	31.5	31.7	31.8	31.8	32.0	31.9	31.9	31.9	31.8	31.9	31.9	31.8
Retail	95.7	93.3	94.0	94.8	96.6	96.3	97.1	97.3	97.2	96.6	97.5	98.6	96.3
General Merchandise Stores	18.6	17.2	17.1	17.3	17.1	17.2	17.5	17.3	17.4	17.5	18.3	19.4	17.7
Food Stores	18.1	17.8	17.8	17.6	18.5	18.3	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.3	18.3	18.4	18.1
Automotive Dealers and Serv. Stations	12.0	11.9	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.3
Eating and Drinking Places	23.6	23.5	24.1	24.8	25.4	25.3	25.8	26.2	26.1	25.3	25.2	25.1	25.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	21.8	21.7	21.8	22.0	22.1	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.0	21.9	22.0	22.0	22.0
Banking	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.6
Services	101.4	100.9	102.0	102.7	103.8	104.8	104.5	104.6	104.4	103.3	103.1	102.7	103.2
Business and Repair Service	13.4	13.2	13.5	13.1	13.2	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.3	13.3	13.2	13.2	13.3
Health Services	40.1	39.9	40.2	40.5	40.7	41.3	41.5	41.4	41.1	41.0	41.0	40.9	40.8
Government	125.9	126.4	126.8	125.9	126.7	125.4	126.6	127.0	123.1	126.4	127.2	127.4	126.2
Federal	15.4	15.2	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.6	15.4	15.3	15.3	15.2	15.4
State	39.7	39.9	39.9	39.4	39.8	37.1	42.7	43.2	36.4	38.8	39.1	39.5	39.6
Hospitals	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6
Education	15.9	16.3	16.6	16.0	16.4	13.4	11.2	11.9	13.2	15.8	15.9	16.4	14.9
All Others	20.0	19.8	19.6	19.7	19.8	20.2	28.0	27.8	19.7	19.5	19.6	19.5	21.1
Local	70.9	71.3	71.6	71.3	71.6	72.8	68.4	68.3	71.2	72.2	72.9	72.7	71.3
Hospitals	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
Education	45.7	46.3	46.5	45.8	45.7	45.6	39.8	39.7	44.4	45.9	46.5	46.5	44.9
All Others	19.6	19.5	19.7	19.9	20.4	21.6	23.0	23.0	21.2	20.7	20.7	20.6	20.8

March 1982 benchmark.
SOURCE: Current Employment Statistics.

Table 7

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA (Rev. 2-9-83)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT
(In Thousands)
Calendar Years 1970-1982 by Month

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
1970													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	605.1	602.3	604.4	612.7	627.7	633.4	637.0	628.3	624.0	623.3	629.2	625.6	621.1
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	562.2	560.5	568.0	575.0	585.6	594.1	594.0	593.6	593.2	594.1	590.8	590.1	583.4
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	43.0	41.8	36.4	37.7	42.2	39.3	43.0	34.7	30.8	29.2	38.4	35.5	37.7
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.1	6.9	6.0	6.2	6.7	6.2	6.7	5.5	4.9	4.7	6.1	5.7	6.1
1971													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	615.0	613.2	610.1	620.0	626.4	641.1	648.9	636.3	626.3	628.4	635.8	633.9	628.0
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	569.9	566.4	571.1	583.6	591.3	597.0	604.7	598.3	594.5	590.4	588.2	589.4	587.1
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	45.1	46.8	39.1	36.4	35.2	44.1	44.2	38.0	31.8	38.0	47.6	44.5	40.9
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.3	7.6	6.4	5.9	5.6	6.9	6.8	6.0	5.1	6.0	7.5	7.0	6.5
1972													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	625.1	623.4	627.0	633.3	643.3	652.4	665.0	650.6	646.6	642.3	644.7	647.5	641.8
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	572.9	573.3	581.4	593.6	604.5	609.6	617.9	611.7	611.6	608.5	607.1	605.7	599.8
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	52.2	50.0	45.6	39.6	38.8	42.8	47.0	38.8	35.0	33.8	37.6	41.8	41.9
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	8.3	8.0	7.3	6.3	6.0	6.6	7.1	6.0	5.4	5.3	5.8	6.5	6.5
1973													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	638.0	634.9	641.4	643.0	653.3	674.6	673.0	661.7	657.0	654.1	655.8	658.3	653.7
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	588.6	590.9	602.2	607.2	619.2	635.9	628.3	626.6	625.4	625.4	623.2	622.0	616.3
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	49.4	44.0	39.2	35.8	34.0	38.6	44.7	35.1	31.6	28.7	32.6	36.3	37.5
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.7	6.9	6.1	5.6	5.2	5.7	6.6	5.3	4.8	4.4	5.0	5.5	5.7
1974													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	652.7	650.4	652.9	657.6	667.7	687.7	679.8	672.6	671.9	670.5	674.0	675.3	667.8
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	604.7	604.1	612.9	622.3	634.1	652.1	639.2	639.7	641.0	638.2	630.9	623.4	628.6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	48.0	46.3	40.1	35.3	33.6	35.6	40.6	32.9	30.8	32.3	43.1	51.9	39.2
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.4	7.1	6.1	5.4	5.0	5.2	6.0	4.9	4.6	4.8	6.4	7.7	5.9
1975													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	666.2	661.0	663.7	675.1	683.0	689.8	697.6	683.6	687.1	685.1	687.9	686.3	680.5
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	608.6	604.9	610.2	624.8	633.9	640.7	647.2	637.9	641.9	642.3	641.6	637.5	630.9
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	57.6	56.0	53.5	50.3	49.1	49.1	50.4	45.7	45.2	42.8	46.3	48.8	49.6
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	8.7	8.5	8.1	7.5	7.2	7.1	7.2	6.7	6.6	6.2	6.7	7.1	7.3
1976													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	677.3	678.0	682.3	691.6	710.1	707.4	717.5	701.3	703.7	703.0	704.0	703.1	698.3
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	622.8	625.2	634.2	647.8	669.3	664.5	671.3	658.8	666.1	665.2	663.0	658.9	653.9
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	54.5	52.8	48.1	43.8	40.8	42.9	46.2	42.5	37.6	37.9	41.0	44.2	44.4
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	8.0	7.8	7.1	6.3	5.7	6.1	6.4	6.1	5.3	5.4	5.8	6.3	6.4
1977													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	689.3	704.5	698.1	713.2	719.6	727.0	733.2	738.4	729.0	721.8	719.9	731.4	718.8
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	635.2	629.6	650.0	671.9	686.4	694.3	695.2	701.9	694.3	689.5	685.8	684.4	676.5
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	54.1	74.9	48.0	41.3	33.2	32.8	38.0	36.5	34.7	32.4	34.1	47.0	42.2
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.8	10.6	6.9	5.8	4.6	4.5	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.7	6.4	5.9
1978													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	718.6	717.1	722.8	736.6	745.1	752.9	765.4	753.4	756.7	764.3	763.2	763.6	746.7
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	662.0	653.7	669.4	698.7	712.7	720.8	726.3	713.5	717.9	729.0	728.9	724.8	704.8
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	56.7	63.5	53.5	37.8	32.4	32.1	39.1	40.0	38.8	35.3	34.3	38.8	41.8
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.9	8.8	7.4	5.1	4.4	4.3	5.1	5.3	5.1	4.6	4.5	5.1	5.6
1979													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	740.7	738.0	744.8	748.6	761.5	775.7	778.8	765.9	769.8	760.9	756.2	762.4	758.6
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	688.6	684.8	699.3	709.3	722.2	734.8	730.5	728.7	733.9	723.9	720.6	716.2	716.1
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	52.1	53.3	45.5	39.3	39.3	40.9	48.3	37.2	35.9	37.0	35.6	46.3	42.5
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.0	7.2	6.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	6.2	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.7	6.1	5.6
1980													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	750.8	749.6	753.2	759.0	760.7	765.9	768.6	757.7	760.8	761.6	756.1	760.7	758.7
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	690.1	687.6	695.1	703.9	709.6	710.7	709.6	698.0	704.4	705.2	700.1	699.2	701.1
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	60.7	62.0	58.2	55.1	51.1	55.2	58.9	59.7	56.4	56.4	56.0	61.5	57.6
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	8.1	8.3	7.7	7.3	6.7	7.2	7.7	7.9	7.4	7.4	7.4	8.1	7.6
1981 1/													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	746.1	744.5	747.6	758.9	763.5	751.5	755.3	758.6	759.7	752.5	749.3	752.6	753.3
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	674.7	675.3	682.1	684.9	685.8	690.1	699.4	698.7	702.6	697.9	693.1	689.4	689.5
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	71.4	69.3	65.6	74.0	77.7	61.5	55.9	59.9	57.1	54.6	56.2	63.2	63.9
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	9.6	9.3	8.8	9.7	10.2	8.2	7.4	7.9	7.5	7.3	7.5	8.4	8.5
1982 2/													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	735.2	730.2	731.0	734.6	738.3	744.5	749.8	747.5	737.4	740.5	742.1	746.0	739.8
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	660.4	658.3	663.8	667.8	673.2	674.1	672.3	672.5	662.2	657.2	654.0	647.3	663.6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	74.8	71.9	67.2	66.9	65.1	70.4	77.5	75.0	75.3	83.3	88.1	98.7	76.2
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	10.2	9.8	9.2	9.1	8.8	9.5	10.3	10.0	10.2	11.2	11.9	13.2	10.3

1/ Revised to March 1982 benchmark.
2/ Preliminary, based on March 1982 benchmark.

Table 8

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT AND RATES, BY COUNTY
ANNUAL AVERAGES
CALENDAR YEAR 1982*

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Barbour	7,640	6,910	730	9.5
Berkeley	17,730	15,860	1,860	10.5
Boone	11,090	9,960	1,120	10.1
Braxton	4,180	3,580	600	14.3
Brooke	11,510	10,020	1,490	12.9
Cabell	39,470	35,670	3,800	9.6
Calhoun	2,510	2,110	390	15.6
Clay	3,320	2,780	530	16.1
Doddridge	2,830	2,540	300	10.5
Fayette	16,050	13,600	2,450	15.3
Gilmer	3,640	3,370	270	7.4
Grant	4,940	4,470	460	9.3
Greenbrier	16,100	14,510	1,590	9.9
Hampshire	5,990	5,420	570	9.4
Hancock	15,140	13,020	2,120	14.0
Hardy	4,880	4,490	390	8.0
Harrison	29,720	26,510	3,210	10.8
Jackson	9,060	6,860	2,200	24.3
Jefferson	10,930	10,280	660	6.0
Kanawha	101,940	94,660	7,280	7.1
Lewis	6,590	5,880	710	10.7
Lincoln	6,340	5,280	1,060	16.7
Logan	18,750	16,590	2,160	11.5
McDowell	12,530	9,840	2,690	21.5
Marion	23,870	21,860	2,020	8.4
Marshall	17,640	15,680	1,970	11.2
Mason	9,420	7,750	1,660	17.7
Mercer	29,240	26,520	2,720	9.3
Mineral	10,880	9,830	1,060	9.7
Mingo	10,820	9,550	1,270	11.8
Monongalia	29,440	27,860	1,580	5.4
Monroe	5,350	4,960	390	7.3
Morgan	4,260	3,910	360	8.4
Nicholas	9,320	7,940	1,380	14.8
Ohio	25,390	23,130	2,260	8.9
Pendleton	2,980	2,730	240	8.1
Pleasants	3,610	3,280	340	9.3
Pocahontas	3,590	3,250	340	9.4
Preston	12,420	11,310	1,110	8.9
Putnam	17,190	15,620	1,580	9.2
Raleigh	32,980	29,490	3,480	10.6
Randolph	12,500	11,090	1,410	11.3
Ritchie	3,270	2,830	440	13.6
Roane	5,080	4,160	920	18.1
Summers	4,070	3,460	610	14.9
Taylor	5,740	5,050	690	12.1
Tucker	3,410	3,020	390	11.5
Tyler	3,890	3,560	340	8.6
Upshur	11,710	10,780	930	7.9
Wayne	17,140	15,370	1,770	10.3
Webster	2,900	2,340	570	19.6
Wetzel	7,930	7,170	760	9.5
Wirt	2,220	1,920	310	13.7
Wood	40,060	36,500	3,560	8.9
Wyoming	8,610	7,490	1,120	13.0
WEST VIRGINIA	739,800	663,600	76,200	10.3

*Preliminary, based on March 1982 benchmark.

Table 9

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND RATE
(In Thousands)

FISCAL YEARS 1971-1983 (To Date)

Fiscal Year	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
Fiscal Year 1971 (October 1970 - September 1971)	626.2	587.6	38.6	6.2
Fiscal Year 1972 (October 1971 - September 1972)	637.9	594.6	43.3	6.9
Fiscal Year 1973 (October 1972 - September 1973)	650.9	612.1	38.8	6.0
Fiscal Year 1974 (October 1973 - September 1974)	663.5	626.8	36.7	5.5
Fiscal Year 1975 (October 1974 - September 1975)	677.2	632.6	44.6	6.6
Fiscal Year 1976 (October 1975 - September 1976)	695.4	649.9	45.5	6.5
Fiscal Year 1977 (October 1976 - September 1977)	713.5	670.5	43.0	6.0
Fiscal Year 1978 (October 1977 - September 1978)	736.8	694.5	42.3	5.7
Fiscal Year 1979 (October 1978 - September 1979)	759.6	717.9	41.7	5.5
Fiscal Year 1980 (October 1979 - September 1980)	756.7	705.0	51.7	6.8
Fiscal Year 1981 (October 1980 - September 1981)	752.6	690.4	62.2	8.2
Fiscal Year 1982 (October 1981 - September 1982)	741.9	673.7	68.2	9.2
Fiscal Year 1983 - to date (October 1982 - March 1983)	741.3	643.1	98.2	13.2

Table 10

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
FISCAL YEAR 1984 PROJECTED LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS BY RACE, SEX AND AGE

AGE	Total Labor Force (000)			Total Employment (000)			Total Unemployment (000)			Total Percent Unemployment		
	Total	White	Non-White	Total	White	Non-White	Total	White	Non-White	Total	White	Non-White
16-17	13.2	12.8	.4	9.2	9.0	.2	4.0	3.8	.2	30.3	29.7	50.0
18-19	28.3	27.4	.9	21.0	20.6	.4	7.3	6.8	.5	25.8	24.8	55.6
20-24	96.8	93.4	3.4	80.7	78.5	2.2	16.1	14.9	1.2	16.6	16.0	35.3
25-34	220.3	212.4	7.9	198.0	191.1	6.9	22.3	21.3	1.0	10.1	10.0	12.7
35-44	163.2	158.4	4.8	154.2	149.8	4.4	9.0	8.6	.4	5.5	5.4	8.3
45-64	196.5	190.5	6.0	188.9	183.2	5.7	7.6	7.3	.3	3.9	3.8	5.0
65+	21.9	20.9	.8	21.3	20.5	.6	.6	.4	.2	2.7	1.9	25.0
TOTAL	740.0	715.8	24.2	673.3	652.7	20.4	66.9	63.1	3.8	9.0	8.8	15.7
					M A L E							
16-17	8.6	8.3	.3	6.2	6.0	.2	2.4	2.3	.1	27.9	27.7	33.3
18-19	16.2	15.7	.5	12.1	11.8	.3	4.1	3.9	.2	25.3	24.8	40.0
20-24	58.9	56.9	2.0	48.6	47.3	1.3	10.3	9.6	.7	17.5	16.9	35.0
25-34	138.6	133.5	5.1	123.8	119.3	4.5	14.8	14.2	.6	10.7	10.6	11.8
35-44	97.2	94.7	2.5	91.5	89.2	2.3	5.7	5.5	.2	5.9	5.8	8.0
45-64	120.7	117.9	2.8	115.9	113.3	2.6	4.8	4.6	.2	4.0	3.9	7.1
65+	12.2	11.8	.4	12.1	11.6	.3	.3	.2	.1	2.5	1.7	25.0
TOTAL	452.4	438.8	13.6	410.0	398.5	11.5	42.4	40.3	2.1	9.4	9.2	15.4
					F E M A L E							
16-17	4.6	4.4	.2	3.0	2.9	.1	1.6	1.5	.1	34.8	34.1	50.0
18-19	12.1	11.7	.4	8.9	8.8	.1	3.2	2.9	.3	26.4	24.8	75.0
20-24	37.9	36.5	1.4	32.1	31.2	.9	5.8	5.3	.5	15.3	14.5	35.7
25-34	81.7	78.9	2.8	74.2	71.8	2.4	7.5	7.1	.4	9.2	9.0	14.3
35-44	66.0	63.7	2.3	62.7	60.6	2.1	3.3	3.1	.2	5.0	4.9	8.7
45-64	75.8	72.6	3.2	73.0	69.9	3.1	2.8	2.7	.1	3.7	3.7	3.1
65+	9.5	9.1	.4	9.2	8.9	.3	.3	.2	.1	3.2	2.2	25.0
TOTAL	287.6	276.9	10.7	263.1	254.1	9.0	24.5	22.8	1.7	8.5	8.2	15.9

Table 11

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, WEEKS OF DURATION,
SEX AND AGE, ANNUAL AVERAGES
CALENDAR YEARS 1981 AND 1982

Industry	1982	1981	Change Number	Change Percent
TOTAL	41,079	35,338	5,741	16.2
Mining	9,138	4,916	4,222	85.9
Construction	6,874	8,680	-1,806	-20.8
Manufacturing	12,324	6,931	5,393	77.8
Durable	9,919	5,291	4,628	87.5
Non-Durable	2,405	1,640	765	46.6
Trade	4,514	4,273	241	5.6
All Other	8,229	10,538	-2,309	-21.9

Weeks	1982	1981	Change Number	Change Percent	Percent Distribution 1982	Percent Distribution 1981
TOTAL	41,079	35,338	5,741	16.2	100.0	100.0
1-2	9,817	5,603	4,214	75.2	23.9	15.5
3-4	5,052	3,843	1,209	31.5	12.3	11.7
5-14	15,862	12,234	3,628	29.7	38.6	43.0
15 and Over	10,348	13,658	-3,310	-24.2	25.2	29.8

	1982	1981	Change Number	Change Percent
Sex				
Male	33,228	27,333	5,895	21.6
Female	7,851	8,005	- 154	- 1.9
Age				
Under 45	31,297	27,699	3,598	13.0
45 and Over	9,782	7,639	2,143	28.1
Male				
Under 45	25,693	21,771	3,922	18.0
45 and Over	7,535	5,562	1,973	35.5
Female				
Under 45	5,604	5,928	- 342	- 5.5
45 and Over	2,247	2,077	170	8.2

SOURCE: ES 203, Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed.

Table 12

WEST VIRGINIA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT
HISTORICAL GROWTH PERSPECTIVE
CALENDAR YEAR 1970 AND CALENDAR YEAR 1982
ANNUAL AVERAGES

Industry	1970 (000)	1982 (000)	Absolute Change (000)	Percent Change
Total Non-Agricultural Wage and Salary Employment	516.5	608.6	92.1	17.8
Manufacturing	126.5	98.9	-27.6	-21.8
Durable Goods	75.9	54.1	-21.8	-28.7
Lumber and Furniture	7.4	5.3	- 2.1	-28.4
Stone, Clay, and Glass	19.2	11.4	- 7.8	-40.6
Glass	14.0	6.8	- 7.2	-51.4
Pottery	2.7	2.0	- .7	-25.9
Primary Metals	25.4	16.5	- 8.9	-35.0
Fabricated Metal Products	7.5	6.8	- .7	- 9.3
Machinery, except Electrical	5.4	6.8	1.4	25.9
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	4.9	3.6	- 1.3	-26.5
Transportation Equipment	3.8	2.0	- 1.8	-47.4
Other Durable Goods	2.2	1.6	- .6	27.3
Non-Durable Goods	50.7	44.8	- 5.9	-11.6
Food and Kindred Products	6.8	5.4	- 1.4	-20.6
Apparel and Other Textile Products	6.9	4.4	- 2.5	-36.2
Printing and Publishing	4.3	4.4	.1	2.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	27.0	23.1	- 3.9	-14.4
Other Non-Durable Goods	5.6	7.5	1.9	33.9
Non-Manufacturing	390.0	509.8	119.8	30.7
Mining	49.9	62.9	13.0	26.1
Bituminous Coal Mining	45.3	55.9	10.6	23.4
Contract Construction	28.6	25.8	- 2.8	- 9.8
Transportation and Public Util.	41.5	41.5	0	0
Transportation	21.7	19.1	- 2.6	-12.0
Trade	91.6	128.1	36.5	39.8
Wholesale	23.5	31.8	8.3	35.3
Retail	68.1	96.3	28.2	41.4
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	15.7	22.0	6.3	40.1
Services	66.8	103.2	36.4	54.5
Government	95.9	126.2	30.3	31.6
Federal	13.7	15.4	1.7	12.4
State and Local	82.2	110.9	28.7	34.9

SOURCE: Current Employment Statistics.

Table 13

NON-AGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION
UNITED STATES, STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA AND WEST VIRGINIA SMSAs
ANNUAL AVERAGES, CALENDAR YEAR 1982*

	UNITED STATES		STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA		Hunt.-Ash.-Iron. SMSA		Charleston SMSA		Park.-Mar. SMSA		Wheel.-Bridge. SMSA	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Civilian Labor Force	110,204.0	N/A	739.8	N/A	116.9	N/A	119.1	N/A	70,600	N/A	78,700	N/A
Total Employment	99,526.0		663.6		105.6		110.3		64,200		70,900	
Total Unemployment	10,678.0		76.2		11.3		8.9		6,400		7,800	
Unemployment Rate(%)	9.7		10.3		9.7		7.4		9.1		9.9	
Total Non-Ag. Wage and Salary Emp. (Jobs)	95,955.0	100.0	608.6	100.0	97.9	100.0	108.8	100.0	56,900	100.0	62,000	100.0
Mining	1,028.0	1.1	62.9	10.3	1.1	1.1	5.9	5.4	1,500	2.6	4,800	7.7
Bituminous Coal	190.0	0.2	55.9	9.2	.8	0.8	5.2	4.8	--	--	--	--
Oil and Gas	649.0	0.7	5.9	1.0	.3	0.3	.7	0.6	1,500	2.6	4,700	7.6
Contract Construction	5,756.0	6.0	25.8	4.2	5.0	5.1	5.2	4.8	3,000	5.2	2,400	3.9
Manufacturing	20,286.0	21.1	98.9	16.3	21.9	22.4	16.1	14.8	15,300	26.9	9,700	15.7
Durable Goods	11,968.0	12.5	54.1	8.9	14.0	14.3	2.4	2.2	7,500	13.2	5,100	8.2
Stone, Clay and Glass	539.0	0.6	11.4	1.9	2.2	2.3	.2	1.8	2,300	4.0	--	--
Primary and Fabricated Metals	2,189.0	2.3	23.3	3.8	8.0	8.2	1.6	1.5	3,400	6.0	2,800	4.5
Machinery and Transportation Equip.	6,784.0	7.1	12.3	2.0	2.9	3.0	.4	0.4	--	--	--	--
Other Durable Goods	487.0	0.5	1.6	0.3	1.0	1.0	.8	0.7	1,900	3.3	2,400	3.9
Non-Durable Goods	8,318.0	8.7	44.8	7.4	7.8	8.0	13.7	12.6	7,800	13.7	4,600	7.4
Chemicals	1,213.0	1.3	23.1	3.8	1.0	1.0	11.8	10.9	5,800	10.2	2,700	4.4
Apparel	1,150.0	1.2	4.4	0.7	1.3	1.3	--	0.0	--	--	--	--
Other Non-Durable Goods	1,102.0	1.2	5.2	0.9	5.5	5.6	1.8	1.7	2,000	3.5	2,000	3.2
Public Utilities	6,552.0	6.8	41.5	6.8	8.9	9.1	9.1	8.4	2,300	4.0	3,700	6.0
Transportation	3,590.0	3.7	19.1	3.1	6.1	6.2	2.9	2.7	--	--	--	--
Communication	1,533.0	1.6	9.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	2.9	2.7	--	--	--	--
Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services	1,428.0	1.5	13.1	2.2	1.4	1.4	3.3	3.0	--	--	--	--
Wholesale and Retail Trade	20,758.0	21.6	128.1	21.1	23.7	24.2	25.7	23.6	13,000	22.8	14,700	23.7
Wholesale Trade	4,120.0	4.3	31.8	5.2	5.5	5.6	8.1	7.4	2,500	4.4	2,700	4.4
Retail Trade	16,638.0	17.3	96.3	15.8	18.2	18.6	17.6	16.2	10,500	18.5	12,000	19.4
General Merchandise Stores	3,578.0	3.7	17.7	2.9	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.0	2,100	3.7	2,400	3.9
Food Stores	2,699.0	2.8	18.1	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.0	--	--	--	--
Auto Dealers and Service Stations	1,780.0	1.9	12.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.0	--	--	--	--
Eating and Drinking Places	4,724.0	4.9	25.0	4.1	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.5	--	--	--	--
Other Retail Trade	1,026.0	1.1	23.2	3.8	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.4	--	--	--	--
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	6,270.0	6.5	22.0	3.6	3.6	3.7	5.0	4.6	2,000	3.5	2,800	4.5
Services	30,090.0	31.4	103.2	17.0	15.4	15.7	21.3	19.6	10,500	18.5	14,600	23.6
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	1,270.0	1.3	7.3	1.2	.8	0.8	1.1	1.0	--	--	--	--

continued...

Table 13

NON-AGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION
UNITED STATES, STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA AND WEST VIRGINIA SMSAs
ANNUAL AVERAGES, CALENDAR YEAR 1982*
(Continued)

	UNITED STATES		STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA		Hunt.-Ash.-Iron. SMSA		Charleston SMSA		Park.-Mar. SMSA		Wheel.-Bridge. SMSA	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Personal Services	2,723.0	2.8	6.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.3	--	--	--	--
Business Services	4,452.0	4.6	13.3	2.2	1.7	1.7	2.8	2.6	--	--	--	--
Health Services	7,810.0	8.1	40.8	6.7	6.0	6.1	8.9	8.2	3,700	6.5	7,500	12.1
Social Services	1,660.0	1.7	4.3	0.7	1.0	1.0	.8	0.7	--	--	--	--
Membership Organizations	487.0	0.5	14.1	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.1	--	--	--	--
Other Services	1,873.0	2.0	3.3	0.5	.5	0.5	1.0	0.9	--	--	--	--
Government	5,218.0	5.4	126.2	20.7	18.3	18.7	20.4	18.8	9,400	16.5	9,200	14.8
Federal	2,315.0	2.4	15.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	1.5	1.4	1,800	3.2	600	1.0
State	981.0	1.0	39.6	6.5	4.5	4.6	10.1	9.3	1,200	2.1	2,000	3.2
Local	1,923.0	2.0	71.3	11.7	11.3	11.5	8.8	8.1	6,400	11.2	6,500	10.5

*State of West Virginia and SMSA data based on March 1982 benchmark.

SOURCE: Current Employment Statistics.

Table 14

POVERTY INCOME GUIDELINES FOR ALL STATES, ALASKA AND HAWAII
FISCAL YEAR 1984

Size Of Family Unit	Income Poverty Guidelines
1	$ 4,860
2	6,540
3	8,220
4	9,900
5	11,580
6	13,260
7	14,940
8	16,620

For family units with more than 8 members, add $1,680 for each additional member.

NOTE: The figures above also apply to the District of Columbia.

POVERTY INCOME GUIDELINES FOR ALASKA

1	$ 6,080
2	8,180
3	10,280
4	12,380
5	14,480
6	16,580
7	18,680
8	20,780

For family units with more than 8 members, add $2,100 for each additional member.

POVERTY INCOME GUIDELINES FOR HAWAII

1	$ 5,600
2	7,530
3	9,460
4	11,390
5	13,320
6	15,250
7	17,180
8	19,110

For family units with more than 8 members, add $1,930 for each additional member.

SOURCE: U. S. Office of Management and Budget.
Revised May 4, 1983.

Table 15

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
PRODUCTION WORKER HOURS AND EARNINGS
(Current Dollars)
ANNUAL AVERAGES, CALENDAR YEARS 1981 AND 1982

INDUSTRY	ANNUAL AVERAGES					
	Hourly Earnings		Weekly Hours		Weekly Earnings	
	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982
Manufacturing	$ 8.80	$ 9.40	39.4	38.8	$346.72	$364.72
Durable Goods	9.24	9.82	39.2	38.5	362.21	378.07
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	7.83	8.32	38.7	38.5	303.02	320.32
Glass and Glass Products	7.60	8.28	38.6	38.4	293.36	317.95
Pottery and Related Products	6.92	7.36	37.4	37.0	258.81	272.32
Primary Metal Industries	12.95	14.05	38.5	37.7	498.58	529.69
Fabricated Metal Products	8.35	8.44	38.3	39.1	319.81	330.00
Machinery, except Electrical	8.12	8.96	40.6	39.2	329.67	351.23
Electrical Equipment and Supplies	8.75	9.36	42.4	41.1	371.00	384.70
Transportation Equipment	9.73	10.34	40.9	39.1	397.96	404.29
Non-Durable Goods	8.10	8.78	39.8	39.1	322.38	343.30
Food and Kindred Products	6.01	6.42	41.3	41.2	248.21	264.50
Apparel and Other Textile Products	4.84	5.39	34.6	33.5	167.46	180.57
Printing and Publishing	7.12	7.56	36.5	35.9	259.88	271.40
Chemicals and Allied Products	10.75	11.58	43.0	42.2	462.25	488.68
Rubber and Misc. Plastic Products	5.26	5.56	37.9	37.4	199.35	207.94
Bituminous Mining	12.28	13.24	38.6	39.7	474.01	525.63
Construction	12.53	13.27	37.2	36.7	466.12	487.01
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	8.88	9.72	43.2	43.0	383.62	417.96
Trade, Wholesale	--	--	--	--	321.85	336.16
General Merchandise Stores	--	--	--	--	137.25	142.52
Banking	--	--	--	--	178.58	190.81

SOURCE: Current Employment Statistics.

Table 16

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
PRODUCTION WORKER REAL EARNINGS
(Adjusted to Constant 1967 Dollars by CPI)
ANNUAL AVERAGES, CALENDAR YEARS 1981 AND 1982

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE EARNINGS					
	Hourly		Weekly		Percent Change	
	1981	1982	1981	1982	Hourly	Weekly
Manufacturing	$ 3.23	$ 3.25	$127.28	$126.16	.6	- .9
Durable Goods	3.39	3.40	132.97	130.78	.3	- 1.6
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	2.87	2.88	111.24	110.80	.3	- .4
Glass and Glass Products	2.79	2.86	107.69	109.98	2.5	2.1
Pottery and Related Products	2.54	2.55	95.01	94.20	.4	- .9
Primary Metal Industries	4.75	4.86	183.03	183.22	2.3	.1
Fabricated Metal Products	3.07	2.92	117.40	114.15	- 4.9	- 2.8
Machinery, except Electrical	2.98	3.10	121.02	121.49	4.0	.4
Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.21	3.24	136.20	133.07	.9	- 2.3
Transportation Equipment	3.57	3.58	146.09	139.84	.3	- 4.3
Non-Durable Goods	2.97	3.04	118.35	118.75	2.4	.3
Food and Kindred Products	2.21	2.22	91.12	91.49	.5	.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.78	1.86	61.48	62.46	4.5	1.6
Printing and Publishing	2.61	2.61	95.40	93.88	0	- 1.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	3.95	4.01	169.70	169.03	1.5	- .4
Rubber and Misc. Plastic Products	1.93	1.92	73.18	71.93	- .5	- 1.7
Bituminous Mining	4.51	4.58	174.01	181.82	1.6	4.5
Construction	4.60	4.59	171.12	168.46	- .2	- 1.6
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	3.26	3.36	140.83	144.57	3.1	2.7
Trade, Wholesale	--	--	118.15	116.28	--	- 1.6
General Merchandise Stores	--	--	50.39	49.30	--	- 2.2
Banking	--	--	65.56	48.71	--	-25.7

SOURCE: Current Employment Statistics.

Table 17

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED
APRIL 1983

Area	Total	Ages 16-21	Ages 22 and Over
Barbour	4,940	630	2,790
Berkeley	8,990	1,030	4,880
Boone	8,440	970	4,720
Braxton	5,050	490	3,120
Brooke	5,140	490	2,890
Cabell	21,790	2,830	12,850
Calhoun	2,990	260	1,830
Clay	5,140	590	2,790
Doddridge	2,430	260	1,400
Fayette	17,140	2,060	9,320
Gilmer	2,610	340	1,590
Grant	3,390	420	1,940
Greenbrier	9,400	1,000	6,020
Hampshire	3,730	370	2,300
Hancock	6,060	630	3,650
Hardy	2,880	320	1,840
Harrison	16,990	1,500	10,350
Jackson	5,980	670	3,720
Jefferson	5,480	870	2,820
Kanawha	40,220	4,320	24,440
Lewis	4,630	500	2,760
Lincoln	8,890	1,110	4,830
Logan	16,380	1,910	8,700
McDowell	20,380	2,580	10,430
Marion	13,310	1,750	7,750
Marshall	7,130	820	4,290
Mason	5,830	570	3,440
Mercer	18,540	2,200	10,550
Mineral	6,360	730	3,540
Mingo	13,840	1,700	7,140
Monongalia	15,480	4,700	8,200
Monroe	3,650	350	2,180
Morgan	2,420	200	1,500
Nicholas	9,310	950	5,330
Ohio	11,140	1,070	7,160
Pendleton	2,180	210	1,300
Pleasants	1,640	190	880
Pocahontas	2,020	160	1,360
Preston	8,520	880	4,870
Putnam	6,100	610	3,800
Raleigh	20,990	2,110	12,390
Randolph	7,710	850	4,590
Ritchie	2,870	250	1,710
Roane	4,750	510	2,910
Summers	5,310	560	3,140
Taylor	3,850	350	2,260
Tucker	2,390	230	1,460
Tyler	2,250	220	1,380
Upshur	5,990	860	3,370
Wayne	12,970	1,420	7,260
Webster	5,740	530	3,160
Wetzel	4,210	480	2,620
Wirt	1,680	190	1,010
Wood	16,410	1,710	9,420
Wyoming	11,260	1,480	5,930
WEST VIRGINIA	464,920	54,990	267,880

IV. OCCUPATIONAL SUPPLY AND DEMAND

As might be expected considering the economic problems affecting the state, job placement activity in the Job Service offices was diminished considerably. As shown in the table containing information about applicants and openings in local offices, the number of available job openings was quite low. The best prospects for job seekers were in the domestic service and material handling occupations. These jobs generally offer only minimum wages and provide virtually no career prospects. The worst prospects were in those occupational groups which are found primarily in mining, manufacturing, and construction. It should be noted that the active file applicants include only those applicants in the Job Service offices for whom services are performed.

The table showing the occupations with the greatest number of openings is dominated by job opportunities generally paying minimum wage and providing uncertain job security.

A picture of labor supply can be seen in the table showing completion of occupational training programs. The ten largest are:

1.	Clerical Occupations	3,491
2.	Mine Orientation	2,988
3.	Stenographers/ Secretarial Occupations	2,059
4.	Accounting and Computing Occupations	1,410
5.	Agricultural Production	977
6.	Nursing Assistant	872
7.	Welding and Cutting	834
8.	Nursing	768
9.	Supervisory and Administrative Management	605
10.	Drafting	600

Table 18

APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS LISTED WITH THE
WEST VIRGINIA EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
OCTOBER, MARCH FISCAL YEAR TO DATE 1983

DOT CODE	OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	TOTAL ACTIVE APPLICANTS	TOTAL JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED	OPENINGS FILLED	OPENINGS FILLED AS A % OF OPENINGS RECEIVED	ACTIVE APPLICANTS TO JOB OPENINGS
---	TOTAL, ALL CATEGORIES	42,657	9,703	6,516	67.2	4.4:1
0-1	Professional, Technical, Managerial	2,555	587	254	43.3	4.4:1
2	Clerical and Sales	5,078	2,227	1,730	77.7	2.3:1
200-249	Clerical	3,990	1,139	827	72.6	3.5:1
250-299	Sales	1,088	1,088	903	83.0	1:1
3	Service	3,260	2,511	1,927	76.7	1.3:1
300-309	Domestic Service	196	580	483	83.3	.3:1
310-389	Other Service	3,064	1,931	1,444	74.8	1.6:1
4	Farm, Fish, Forestry	286	49	37	75.5	5.8:1
5	Processing	2,246	54	28	51.9	41.6:1
6	Machine Trades	4,142	244	93	38.1	17:1
7	Bench Work	1,362	160	110	68.8	8.5:1
8	Structural Work	8,959	746	476	63.8	12:1
9	Miscellaneous	11,380	3,123	2,002	64.1	3.6:1
900-919	Motor Freight	3,083	202	128	63.4	15.3:1
920-929	Package & Material Handling	2,910	2,880	1,854	64.4	1:1
930-979	Other Miscellaneous	5,387	41	20	48.8	131.4:1

SOURCE: ESARS Table 96, Applicants and Non-Agricultural Job Openings by Occupation.

Table 19

LABOR DEMAND
(Occupations for Which 50 or More Openings
Were Received in West Virginia Job Service Offices)
OCTOBER 1, 1982 - MARCH 31, 1983

DOT CODE	JOB TITLE	OPENINGS RECEIVED
201.362-030	Secretary	92
203.362-010	Clerk-Typist	75
209.562-010	Clerk, General	130
290.477-014	Sales Clerk	149
290.477-018	Sales Clerk, Food	229
299.357-014	Telephone Solicitor	52
301.474-010	House Worker, General	69
309.677-010	Companion	153
311.477-014	Counter Attendant	321
311.477-030	Waiter/Waitress, Informal	220
313.361-014	Cook	126
313.361-022	Cook, Short Order	62
318.687-010	Kitchen Helper	93
355.674-014	Nurse Aide	109
372.667-034	Guard, Security	106
381.687-014	Cleaner, Commercial or Institutional	113
620.261-010	Automobile Mechanic	61
860.381-022	Carpenter	67
869.664-014	Construction Worker	188
869.687-026	Construction Worker II	88
899.381-010	Maintenance Repairer, Building	54
929.687-030	Material Handler	2,430

SOURCE: ESARS, Table 96, Applicants and Non-Agricultural Job Openings by Occupation, (October 1982 to March 1983).

TABLE 20
LABOR SUPPLY
COMPLETIONS OF OCCUPATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMS
JUNE 1981 - JUNE 1982

USOE CODE	Occupation	Completions									
		On-the-Job Training 1/	PIC AND CETA*	2 & 4 Year Colleges 2/	Hospital Schools	Job Corps	Private Schools 3/	Vocational Centers			Total Completions
		Apprenticeship						High School	Adult Prep.	Voc. Rehab.	
	AGRICULTURE										
01.0100	Agriculture Production			12				963	2		977
01.0200	Agriculture Supplies/Services							6			6
01.0299	Veterinary Assistant Technology		1	9							10
01.0300	Agricultural Mechanics	1						65			66
01.0400	Food Products							15			15
01.0500	Ornamental Horticulture			1				46			47
01.0600	Agricultural Resources							3			3
01.0602	Recreation			3				1			4
01.0700	Forestry			23				12			35
01.9901	Agriculture Worker--Mtnce. & Repair							7			7
01.9903	Agricultural Machinery--Assy. & Repair							2			2
01.9905	Grounds Maintenance							53			53
	DISTRIBUTIVE EDUCATION										
04.0200	Apparel and Accessories			26			381				407
04.0401	Banking and Finance			22							22
04.0600	Food Distribution		2								2
04.0700	Food Service		4						48		52
04.0707	Hospitality/Food Option		2	2							4
04.0800	General Merchandise		21	25					62		108
04.1300	Insurance			1							1
04.1600	Petroleum		4								4
04.1700	Real Estate			1			196				197
04.1800	Recreation and Tourism			1					56		57
04.1900	Transportation		20								20
04.2000	Retail Trade, Other		2								2
04.9900	Marketing Management			273							273

continued...

TABLE 20
(Continued)

USOE CODE	Occupation	Completions									Total Completions
		On-the-Job Training 1/	PIC AND CETA*	2 & 4 Year Colleges 2/	Hospital Schools	Job Corps	Private Schools 3/	Vocational Centers		Voc. Rehab.	
		Apprenticeship						High School	Adult Prep.		
	HEALTH OCCUPATIONS EDUCATION										
	Dental										
07.0101	Dental Assisting		1	61			57	55	3		177
07.0102	Dental Hygiene (Assoc. Degree)			55							55
07.0103	Dental Laboratory Technology								8		8
	Medical Laboratory Technology										
07.0201	Cytology (Cytotechnology)			5	3						8
07.0203	Medical Laboratory Assisting		1	49				10	4		64
07.0299	Medical Laboratory Tech., Other				18						18
	Nursing										
07.0301	Nursing (Associate Degree)			768							768
07.0302	Practical Nursing (Vocational)		2						383		385
07.0303	Nursing Assistant (Aide)	4	24			45		579	212	8	872
07.0304	Psychiatric Aide		2								2
07.0305	Surgical Technician			14	16						30
07.0399	Nursing, Other							2	18		20
	Radiologic										
07.0501	Radiologic Technology (X-Ray)			36	39						75
07.0503	Nuclear Medical Technology			8							8
	Mental Health Technology										
07.0801	Mental Health Technician			8							8
	Misc. Health Occupations Education										
07.0903	Inhalation Therapy			9							9
07.0904	Medical Assistant					1	73	69	23		166
07.0907	Medical Emergency Technician			1			6				7
	HOME ECONOMICS										
	Occupational Preparation Home Econ.										
09.0201	Care & Guidance of Children		4	14				153	1		172

continued...

TABLE 20
(Continued)

USOE CODE	Occupation	Completions									
		On-the-Job Training 1/	PIC AND CETA*	2 & 4 Year Colleges 2/	Hospital Schools	Job Corps	Private Schools 3/	Vocational Centers		Voc. Rehab.	Total Completions
		Apprenticeship						High School	Adult Prep.		
	HOME ECONOMICS--contd.										
	Occupational Preparation Home Econ.--contd.										
09.0202	Clothing Management, Prod. & Serv.		1					72	3	4	80
09.0203	Food Management, Prod. & Serv.			9				167	3		179
09.0204	Home Furnishings, Equip. & Serv.		1	10							11
09.0205	Institutional & Home Mgt. Serv.		3	1				65	1		70
09.0299	Home Econ. Occupations, Other							37			37
	OFFICE OCCUPATIONS										
14.0100	Accounting & Computing Occupations		21	396		1	144	830	18		1,410
14.0200	Business Data Processing System						12				12
14.0201	Computer and Console Operators	1					18		10		29
14.0202	Keypunch Operator									4	4
14.0203	Computer Programmers			75			36				111
14.0299	Business Data Processing, Other							39	19		58
14.0300	Clerical Occupations		62	26		105	65	3,163	53	17	3,491
14.0400	Information Communication		3								3
14.0497	Library Media Technology			2							2
14.0498	Medical Records Technology			16							16
14.0499	Information Communication, Other (Medical Secretary or Clerk)		2								2
			7								7
14.0500	Materials Support: Transporting, Etc.		28	98			268	1,568	97		2,059
14.0700	Stenographic/Secretarial Occupations			39			12				51
14.0712	Legal Secretarial Studies			37			53				90
14.0722	Medical Secretarial Studies			27							27
14.0732	Executive Secretarial Studies			448			129	24	4		605
14.0800	Supervisory & Administrative Mgt.			143							143
14.0801	General Business			1							1
14.0899	Public Administration		12				2	36			50
14.0900	Typing and Related Occupations										

continued...

TABLE 20
(Continued)

USOE CODE	Occupation	Completions								
		On-the-Job Training 1/	PIC AND CETA*	2 & 4 Year Colleges 2/	Hospital Schools	Job Corps	Private Schools 3/	Vocational Centers		Total Completions
		Apprenticeship						High School	Adult Prep.	Voc. Rehab.	
	TECHNICAL EDUCATION										
	Engineering - Related Technology										
16.0100	Engineering Technology			70							70
16.0103	Architectural Technology			4							4
16.0105	Chemical Technology			6							6
16.0106	Civil Technology			33				22	8		63
16.0107	Electrical Technology			28							28
16.0108	Electronic Technology	1					39	69	52		161
16.0109	Electromechanical Technology	1		7				9			17
16.0113	Mechanical Technology			27							27
16.0117	Scientific Data Processing			20							20
16.0118	Drafting & Design Engineering Tech.			20							20
16.0189	Radio/Television Communication			15				9			24
16.0199	Engineering Related Technology, Other	6									6
	Office - Related Technology										
16.0401	Computer Programmer Data (Data Proc.)			87				72	5		164
16.0499	Office Related Technology, Other								6		6
	Miscellaneous Technical Education										
16.0601	Commercial Pilot Training			8			216				224
16.0602	Fire Safety Technology			10							10
16.0605	Police Science Technology			55							55
16.0699	Misc. Technical Education, Other								27		27
16.1103	Building Construction Technology			2							2
16.1106	Land Surveying			11							11
16.1107	Electrical Engineering Tech./Mining			25							25
16.1113	Fluid Power Technology			9							9
16.1118	Drafting & Design Engineering			8							8
16.3700	Mining Engineering Technology			97							97

continued...

TABLE 20
(Continued)

USOE CODE	Occupation	Completions								
		On-the-Job Training 1/	PIC AND CETA*	2 & 4 Year Colleges 2/	Hospital Schools	Job Corps	Private Schools 3/	Vocational Centers		Total Completions
		Apprenticeship						High School	Adult Prep.	Voc. Rehab.	
	TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONS										
	Air Conditioning										
17.0100	Air Conditioning - Cluster	4		7				68	37		116
17.0199	Air Conditioning, Other							10	5		15
	Appliance Repair										
17.0201	Electrical Appliances									6	6
	Automotive										
17.0300	Automotive Services							19		8	27
17.0301	Auto Body and Fender							287	28	10	325
17.0302	Automotive Mechanics	4	12	4		4		459	57	4	544
17.0303	Specialization, Other								6		6
17.0399	Automotive Services, Other							7	6		13
	Commercial Art Occupations										
17.0700	Commercial Art Occupations, Cluster			10				54	8		72
	Photography										
17.0901	Photographic Occupations	2					17				19
17.0999	Commercial Photo Occupations, Other								6		6
	Construction										
17.1000	Construction & Maintenance Trades	45						416	52		513
17.1001	Carpentry	34	21			22		163	18		258
17.1002	Electricity, Residential					1		34	14		49
17.1003	Operation & Maintenance, Heavy Equip.							23	18		41
17.1004	Masonry		1					120	37		158
17.1005	Painting and Decorating	35	1								36
17.1007	Plumbing and Pipefitting	14						7	21		42
17.1099	Const. & Maintenance Trades, Other	3	19	3		23		251	4		303
17.1100	Custodial Services		10					60	2	45	117
17.1200	Diesel Mechanic							75	1		76

continued...

TABLE 20
(Continued)

USOE CODE	Occupation	Completions								Total Completions
		On-the-Job Training 1/	PIC AND CETA*	2 & 4 Year Colleges 2/	Hospital Schools	Job Corps	Private Schools 3/	Vocational Centers		
		Apprenticeship						High School	Adult Prep.	Voc. Rehab.	
	TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONS--contd.										
17.1300	Drafting	5		4				559	24	8	600
	Electrical Occupations										
17.1401	Industrial Electrician	32	2					200	87		321
17.1403	Motor Repairman	1									1
17.1499	Electrical Occupations, Other							84	13		97
	Electronics Occupations										
17.1501	Communications			1							1
17.1502	Industrial Electronics							32	19		51
17.1503	Radio/Television							24	7	1	32
	Fabric Maintenance Services										
17.1601	Drycleaning							8			8
17.1699	Fabric Maintenance Services, Other							1	2		3
17.1700	Foremanship, Supervision & Mgt. Dev.		1	9							10
17.1710	Labor Studies			2							2
17.1737	Mining Supervision						10				10
	Graphic Arts										
17.1900	Graphic Arts Occupations, Cluster			9				30	4		43
17.1901	Composition, Makeup & Typesetting							8			8
17.1902	Printing Press Occupations	9		15		30		29	3	5	91
17.1903	Lithography, Photo & Platemaking			9				3			12
17.1999	Graphic Arts, Other					11		38	2		51
	Metalworking										
17.2302	Machine Shop	12	2					211	59		284
17.2303	Machine Tool Operation		4								4
17.2304	Metal Trades, Combined							164	126		290
17.2305	Sheet Metal	18						27	2	4	51
17.2306	Welding and Cutting		1	16		2	195	507	113		834
17.2307	Tool and Die Making	1									1
17.2399	Metalworking, Other	2	4								6

continued...

TABLE 20
(Continued)

USOE CODE	Occupation	Completions									Total Completions
		On-the-Job Training 1/	PIC AND CETA*	2 & 4 Year Colleges 2/	Hospital Schools	Job Corps	Private Schools 3/	Vocational Centers			
		Apprenticeship						High School	Adult Prep.	Voc. Rehab.	
	TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONS--contd.										
	Personal Services										
17.2602	Cosmetology					13		58	35		106
	Public Services Occupations										
17.2801	Fireman Training	9	4						54		67
17.2802	Law Enforcement Training	29	1	76							106
17.2803	Protective Services Occupations	1								1	2
17.2899	Public Service Occupations, Other			7							7
	Food Occupations										
17.2900	Quantity Food Occupations, Cluster							6	5	7	18
17.2902	Cook/Chef	12	7	7				44	9		79
17.2904	Waiter/Waitress		19								19
17.2999	Quantity Food Occupations, Other					45		16	1		62
	Engine Repair										
17.3100	Small Engine Repair, Internal Comb.			1				35			36
17.3101	Power Mechanics							56	1		57
	Stationary Energy Sources Occupations										
17.3202	Pumping Plant Occupations	2						17	13		32
17.3299	Stationary Energy Sources Occ., Other	1									1
	Textile Production and Fabrication										
17.3399	Textile Prod. & Fabrication, Other	3	2					9	42		56
	Leatherworking										
17.3402	Shoe Repair							13			13
17.3500	Upholstering	4								5	9
	Woodworking										
17.3601	Millwork and Cabinet Making							32	2		34
	Mining Occupations										
17.3701	Mine Electricity							11			11
17.3703	Mine Machinery Repair							42	7		49
17.3704	Mine Maintenance, Cluster							99	16		115

continued...

TABLE 20
(Continued)

USOE CODE	Occupation	Completions								
		On-the-Job Training 1/	PIC AND CETA*	2 & 4 Year Colleges 2/	Hospital Schools	Job Corps	Private Schools 3/	Vocational Centers		Total Completions
		Apprenticeship						High School	Adult Prep.	Voc. Rehab.	
	TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONS--contd.										
	Mining Occupations--contd.										
17.3706	Mining, General		9					36	35		80
17.3707	Mine Orientation (Underground)						2,988				2,988
17.3708	Introduction to Mining		1					56			57
	Trade & Industrial Occupations, Other										
17.9903	Office Reproduction							11		12	23
17.9905	Ornamental Horticulture (Floriculture & Landscaping)							6	2		8
17.9907	Forestry							17			17
17.9914	Warehousing							7			7
17.9919	Truck Driver Training		7						13		20
17.9925	Handcrafted Glassmaking Skills							18			18

1/ Number of individuals beginning on the job training programs
2/ One- and two-year terminal degrees
3/ Offering less than a four-year degree
* 1978-79 data

TECHNICAL AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

Applicant data summarized in the tables contained in this report pertain only to persons seeking employment through Employment Security Job Service offices. These data can serve as guidelines for available labor supply, but they do not consider applicants who seek employment through union halls, personal referrals, newspapers, or other methods.

Job openings summarized in the tables contained in this report pertain only to requests by employers for assistance from Employment Security Job Service offices in referring applicants to job openings. These data can serve as guidelines for labor demand, but they do not take into consideration vacancies filled through outside sources such as union halls, personal referrals, and newspaper advertising.

Hard-to-fill job openings are those which have remained unfilled for a month or more. Some openings may be difficult to fill because of the job environment, wage scales, or lack of qualified workers.

The Hours and Earnings Series is drawn from an average sample of full- and part-time production workers, as well as coal production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a gross basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory (LBL), University of California, through arrangements with the U. S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, provides projection data based on regional and national samples. Labor market analysts furnish LBL with certain assumptions which are used as inputs to the projection model. These same analysts may modify LBL results before using the data.

GLOSSARY

Active Application The full or partial application of a person who has asked the local Job service office for aid in finding a job through the Department of Employment Security job placement or employability development services.

All Other Employment Labor force estimates of self-employed persons, unpaid family workers and private household workers. In statistical tables this category may also include agricultural workers.

Applicant--ES A person who has asked the Department of Employment Security for aid in finding a job and who has provided this agency with a list of personal characteristics as an aid toward this effort. Sample registrants are:

> Job-Ready Applicant An applicant who does not need employability development services in order to be referred to a job opening.
>
> Summer Youth Applicant A student under 22 years of age, who has completed a minimum of entries on an application and who is applying for a job only for the summer.

Application--ES The act by which an applicant informs a Job Service interviewer of his/her availability and qualifications for referral to job openings or reveals his/her need for employability development service.

Benchmark Statistics The total number of persons in the labor force at a specified time for a specific geographic area derived either by actual count or estimated from a broad sample. Current employment estimates are developed from reports submitted by a sample of employers, and the series are revised to benchmark statistics once every year.

Civilian Labor Force (CLF) All persons 16 years of age and over (excluding members of the armed forces and inmates of institutions), residing within a specific geographic area who are classified as employed, as unemployed and seeking employment, or who are involved in a labor-management dispute.

Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) This training act is being phased out and replaced as of September 30, 1983. (See JTPA)

Covered Employment Employment by those employers who are required to contribute to the State Unemployment Compensation Fund under provisions of the West Virginia Unemployment Compensation Law.

Dictionary of Occupational Titles (D.O.T.) A comprehensive reference work derived from onsite analysis of jobs in the United States economy. Jobs are classified in homogeneous occupational groups and are concisely defined in non-technical language. The publication contains definitions of United States job titles, number codes, and worker function data.

Durable Goods Also known as hard goods and refer to manufactured or processed items generally considered to have a normal life expectancy of three years or more. The durable goods manufacturing industries are: ordnance; lumber and wood; furniture; stone, clay and glass; primary and fabricated metals; electrical and non-electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing. (See Non-Durable Goods)

Economically Disadvantaged--JTPA A person who is:

A. A member of a family that receives public assistance, or
B. a member of a family whose income during the previous six months, on an annualized basis, was such that:

   1. the family would have qualified for public assistance if it had applied for such assistance, or
   2. it does not exceed the poverty level, or
   3. it does not exceed 70 percent of the lower living standard income level, or

C. a foster child on whose behalf state or local government payments are made, or
D. a client of a sheltered workshop, or
E. a handicapped individual who is living at home and who is unemployed, or
F. institutionalized in a prison, hospital, or similar institution, or
G. a regular outpatient of a mental hospital, rehabilitation facility, or similar institution.

Economically Disadvantaged--ES A person who: (1) is a member of a family that receives cash welfare payments under federal, state, or local welfare programs, or (2) is a member of a family that has a total family income relative to family size which does not exceed the poverty level determined in accordance with criteria established by the Office of Management and Budget, or 70 percent of the lower living standard income level, whichever is higher, or (3) is a foster child on behalf of whom state or local government payments are made.

Eligibility for Federal Procurement Preference Under Public Law 95-89 and Executive Orders 10582 and 12073, qualified employing establishments are given preferential consideration when bidding on federal contracts. An employer or firm can become eligible for a labor surplus set-aside award if he/she agrees to perform a substantial proportion of the contract in an area classified as a labor surplus area (as determined by Department of Labor regulations) as of the date of the award. The employer self-certifies his eligibility for preference consideration at the time his bid is submitted, following guidelines furnished by the federal procurement officer responsible for servicing the contract. State Employment Security Agencies receive job openings from these firms on a voluntary basis and/or under the mandatory program. Appropriate efforts are made to refer qualified individuals who reside in the labor surplus area to these openings. Agencies also provide relevant labor market data and related information to assist employers, apprenticeship and training agencies, and programs in labor surplus areas.

Employability Development Services--ES Assistance to applicants in overcoming identified problems associated with their physical or mental condition, lack of educational achievement, employment record, family problems, or other factors precluding their full employment.

Employed An individual working for wages or other remuneration or who has a continuing job attachment.

Employment, Establishment-Based Employment computed by place-of-work within a specific geographic area, including dual job holders but excluding self-employed, domestics in private households, unpaid family workers, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor-management disputes.

Employment, Resident-Based Employment computed by place-of-residence within a specific geographic area, excluding dual job holders but including self-employed, domestics in private households, unpaid family workers, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor-management disputes.

Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) A computerized count of applications of individuals registered with the Job Service office for job placement or employability development services and the different services provided these applicants. Also contains openings for jobs that employers have placed with this agency.

Entry Level Occupational (X) Code (See Occupational Classification)

Head of Household--ES, JTPA A person who supports himself/herself and contributes the equivalent of 50 percent or more support to some other member of the household.

Head of Household, Food Stamp (FS) The member of the household in whose name application is made for participation in the Food Stamp Program.

Industrial Classification A system used to assign code numbers to employers and/or establishments based on the nature of their activities, in order that data reported by them may be grouped by industries and combinations of industries for purposes of measurement, analysis and publication. The system used by the State Employment Security Agencies (SESAs) is contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC), 1972 edition.

Industry Code The number which identifies an establishment or group of establishments by the standard industrial classification system.

Industry Description The description of the activities included in an industry which is identified by a code and title in the industrial classification system.

Industry Title The title given to an industry which has been defined and given an industry code in the industrial classification system.

Insured Unemployment Unemployment during a given week for which waiting-period credit or benefits are claimed under the State Employment Security program, the unemployment compensation for federal employees program, the unemployment compensation for veterans program, or the railroad unemployment insurance program.

Insured Work (See Covered Employment)

Insured Worker An individual who has had sufficient insured work in his base period to meet the employment and wage requirements for eligibility under the West Virginia Unemployment Compensation Law.

Job Order--ES A single request by an employer directed to a Job Service office for referral of one or more applicants to fill one or more job openings in a single occupational classification; also, the record of such request.

Job Opening--ES A single job opening for which the Job Service office has on file a request to select and refer an applicant or applicants. A sample opening is:

> Mandatory Job Opening It is required that job openings be listed with the Federal/State Employment Service system by federal contractors and subcontractors pursuant to the Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act. These include openings by federal agencies and federal contractors and subcontractors (public and private) who hold contracts in the amount of $10,000 or more with federal government agencies. Federal contractors are required to take affirmative action to employ and advance in employment qualified disabled veterans of the Vietnam Era in jobs in all categories which are compensated on a wage or salary basis of less than $25,000. Full-time employment, temporary employment of more than 3 days' duration, and part-time employment are included.

Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) (Provisional) This Act replaces CETA (effective October 1, 1983) and provides a new program and delivery system to train economically disadvantaged persons and others for permanent, private sector employment.

> Sample JTPA Programs:
>
> GSJP - Governor's Summer Jobs Program
> ITP - Institutional Training Program
> OIC - Opportunities Industrial Centers
> OJT - On-The-Job-Training
> OTP - Occupational Training Program
> SEP - Student Employment Program

Labor-Management Dispute (LMD) Any controversy concerning terms or conditions of employment, or concerning the association or representation of persons in negotiating, fixing, maintaining, changing, or seeking to arrange terms or conditions of employment, regardless of whether or not the disputants stand in the proximate relation of employer and employee. The dispute must be in operation during the survey week of the 12th of the month in order to be so designated in our statistics. However, depending on the length of the dispute, reference in future reports may include a continuance of the dispute and secondary effects of that dispute.

Labor Market Area A geographic area consisting of a central community and surrounding territory in which there is a concentration of economic activity or labor demand and in which workers can generally change jobs without changing their residences.

Labor Market Information (LMI)--ES, JTPA That body of information generated from the measurement and evaluation of the socioeconomic forces influencing the employment process in specific labor market areas. The factors that affect labor demand and supply relationships define the content of LMI to include population, its growth and characteristics; trends in industrial and occupational structure; technological developments; shifts in consumer demands; unionization and trade disputes; recruitment practices; wage levels; conditions of employment; and training opportunities.

Mandatory Job Openings (See Job Opening--ES)

Non-Agricultural Wage and Salary Employment A count of filled jobs by place-of-work for all full-time and part-time employees of all classes (including dual jobholders, employees on paid vacation or paid sick leave but excluding those involved in LMDs) who work in, or receive compensation from, non-agricultural establishments for any part of a pay period week which includes the 12th of the month.

Non-Durable Goods Also known as soft goods and refer to manufactured or processed items generally considered to last for a short time--under three years. The non-durable manufacturing industries include food, tobacco, textiles, apparel, paper, printing, chemicals, petroleum, rubber, and leather. (See Durable Goods)

Occupation The name or title of a job that identifies the various activities and functions of the worker. (See Occupational Classification)

Occupational Classification (a) An identification of jobs according to similar significant factors involved in the job or group of jobs; (b) The process of determining a title and code number to be assigned to an application or job order; (c) The title or code of a job or group of jobs for which an applicant is qualified, as contained in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (D.O.T.).

Additional Occupational Classification The occupational classification in any occupation for which an applicant is fully qualified, other than the occupation designated as his primary occupational classification.

> Entry Occupational Classification (X) Code An occupational title or code assigned to an applicant not fully qualified to perform the duties of a specific occupation. Classification is made instead on the basis of potential qualifications (aptitudes, interests, or personality).
>
> Primary Occupational Classification This classification reflects the occupation or field of work for which the applicant is best suited and in which the applicant has the best opportunity for employment.

Occupational Code A symbol used to represent a given occupation or group of occupations.

Order (See Job Order--ES)

Placement The employment of an individual referred by the Job Service office for a job or an interview, providing that the Job Service office completed the placement procedure.

Poverty Level--ES, JTPA The annual income threshhold below which families are considered to live in poverty, as determined in accordance with criteria established by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Referral to a Job

Referral of an Individual The act of arranging to bring to the attention of an employer (or another local Job Service office) an applicant who is available for a job opening following a selection interview with the applicant. (See Placement)

Mass Referral Referral of a group of workers to an employer who has requested workers on a group, rather than on an individual, basis.

Referral to Supportive Services Arranged to bring an applicant to the attention of a federal or local agency or organization for services other than training which is not available from the State Employment Security system. Supportive services for WIN registrants are arranged and certified through the Department of Human Services.

Seasonal Factors The fluctuations resulting from weather conditions, holidays, and the start or end of vacation seasons, etc.

Seasonally Adjusted Data adjusted to account for historically compiled seasonal trends and patterns.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) (See Industrial Classification)

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) A Census Bureau term designating a given metropolitan area which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or twin cities with a combined population of at least 50,000. For area titles, definitions and codes, see FIPS-PUB No. 8-4.

Total Unemployment Rate This is a familiar economic indicator; it is an expression of all unemployed persons as a percent of the civilian labor force.

Trade Readjustment Allowance (TRA) (Trade Act of 1974) A federal program designed to assist employees in industries which have been adversely affected by imports.

Unemployed Not working, or without a continuing job attachment, but actively seeking employment.

Total Unemployed (Not a Type of Claim) An estimate of all persons unemployed in a particular area for a specified time frame. Total unemployed is the sum of persons receiving unemployment compensation benefits, persons who have exhausted their unemployment compensation benefits and are still unemployed, persons who have delayed filing for benefits but who are not working, unemployed persons who applied for benefits but were disqualified, workers separated from industries not covered by unemployment compensation and those persons entering or re-entering the labor force.

Unemployment Compensation (UC) A State program which provides benefits to individuals covered under state and federal unemployment compensation laws, supplemental extended compensation (payable to eligible individuals under other provisions of state and/or federal laws during periods of high unemployment) and other special programs which compensate individuals involved in situations adversely affecting their employment status through no fault of their own.

DATA SOURCE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Area Newspapers and Periodicals

Area Chambers of Commerce

Area Banks

Dictionary of Occupational Titles

Employees of West Virginia (Public and Private)

Trade and Union Organizations

United States Department of Commerce: Bureau of the Census; Bureau of Economic Analysis; and the National Weather Bureau

West Virginia Blue Book

West Virginia Library Commission

West Virginia Departments of:

- Agriculture
- Education
- Health
- Highways
- Motor Vehicles
- Tax
- Vocational Education
- Human Services

WHEN YOU NEED WORKERS CONTACT YOUR LOCAL JOB SERVICE:

Beckley	300 S Valley Drive	253-2746	New Martinsville	249 Clark Street	455-2280
Bluefield	208 North Street	327-7155	Parkersburg	512 Juliana Street	485-5566
Charleston	211 Broad Street	344-3471	Point Pleasant	225 Sixth Street	675-2770
Clarksburg	165 W Pike Street	624-7691	Ronceverte	209 W Main Street	647-5655
Elkins	7 Randolph Avenue	636-1810	Summersville	521 Main Street	872-2950
Fairmont	213 Jackson Street	363-5550	Weirton	3828 Main Street	748-8500
Huntington	914 Fifth Avenue	523-8443	Welch	23 Elkhorn Street	436-3131
Logan	195 Dingess Street	752-6620	Wheeling	22 Tenth Street	233-0200
Martinsburg	617 W King Street	263-3336	Williamson	120 W First Avenue	235-4090
Morgantown	114 S High Street	292-7333			

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